

14 September 1960

(after 19th September)

STAT

60-9463

Mr. Allen W. Dulles  
Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Dulles:

Thank you so much for having been so considerate in taking the time to see me last Tuesday. I appreciate how very busy you must be with Mr. "K"'s visit, and your impending trip. I am still most anxious to hear your views on Admiral Bristol if at some future date you have the opportunity.

Because of the comprehensive nature of the material with which I am working --war diaries, letters and cables, sent and received--I have more than enough factual information. What I am most interested in getting is the perspective gained by other peoples evaluation and impression, to add to the rather stark skeleton of fact that I have developed. This was my idea when I sent you those ten questions in my last letter.

~~Friday~~  
~~Weekend~~ I plan to be in Washington practically every this Fall. Perhaps there is a chance that I might be able to see you then if this is convenient. But realising how difficult it is for you to grant me an appointment, I do hope that you will not think me too bold, to ask whether, at your leisure, it might be possible to dictate a few words on the questions I have sent you. Your answer, however brief, will serve me as guide posts in my own analysis of the Admiral. Which ever way you decide I would be most grateful.

Anxious as I am to hear your views, please believe me when I say that if you can not see your way clear to do this for me, I will understand.

Thanking you again for all the consideration you have shown, I remain,

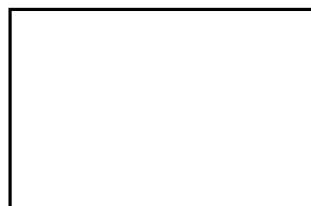
Yours sincerely,

Robert H. Eldridge

Robert H. Eldridge

*EP 2100*  
MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Dulles:

For your information, I am attaching  
the previous letter containing the list of  
questions from Mr. Eldridge.



15 Sept. 60  
(DATE)

FORM NO. 101 REPLACES FORM 10-101  
1 AUG 54 WHICH MAY BE USED.

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September 6, 1960

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*ER for file*

Mr. Allen W. Dulles  
Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Dulles:

Thank you for your kind letter of the 30th August. As you suggested I called up your secretary and arranged for an appointment for next Tuesday at 4:00 p.m. I am so grateful for you finding time to see me, for I am sure you must be very busy.

As I mentioned in my earlier letter, in which I enclosed the note from Mr. Jay Reist, I have been working in Washington this summer on the papers of Admiral Mark Bristol, during the time he was American High Commissioner in Constantinople. This is for my Senior Honors Thesis at Harvard where I am majoring in History and specialising in the Middle East.

There are so many questions I would like to ask you about this period, and your connection with it that I do not know where to begin. Therefore I have taken the liberty to draw up a list of ten questions which I have attached to this letter. I do hope that you will not feel this too presumptuous on my part, and that it will give you some idea upon what lines I am thinking.

Again, many thanks for your kind letter and consideration. Looking forward to meeting you on Tuesday, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

*Robert H. Eldridge*

Robert H. Eldridge.

(EXECUTIVE REGISTRY FILE *E*)

QUESTIONS RELATING TO ADMIRAL MARK L/ BRISTOL and AMERICAN TURKISH RELATIONS.

- 1) Why was Admiral Bristol sent to Constantinople. Was it his previous experience in China?
- 2) What was the nature of the organisation that Admiral Bristol set up at the High Commission? Did he delegate much authority? Was his lack of formal diplomatic training an asset or a liability.
- 3) Which of Admiral Bristol's characteristics contributed most to his success, and conversely were there any significant faults or flaws that had an influence on his position?
- 4) What was the State Department view of Admiral Bristol?
- 5) Does Admiral Bristol provide any significant guidelines to us today in our dealings with emerging countries undergoing national revolutions?
- 6) How were early relations with the Nationalists carried out while you were there?
- 7) How real was the Bolshevik menace to Turkey, and how significant was it looked upon during this period?
- 8) How would you rank Admiral Bristol's tour of duty in Turkey with other diplomats, or rather, is there any figure you can compare him to?
- 9) What do you consider the principle forces affecting United States foreign policy during Admiral Bristol's tenure as High Commissioner.
- 10) How would you sum up Admiral Bristol's contribution to American foreign policy, and how effective or successful do you feel he was? How would you measure these?

## Bristol

J. W. Barrett, *Joseph Pulitzer and His "World"* (1941); John K. Winkler, *William Randolph Hearst: A New Appraisal* (1955); J. E. Drewry, ed., *Post Biogs. of Famous Journalists* (1942), which reprints Stanley Walker, "They Tell Me He's a Big Man," from *Saturday Evening Post*, Feb. 28, 1942; Will Irwin in *Collier's*, June 2, 1911; *Literary Digest*, Oct. 5, 1918; *Christian Century*, Oct. 15, 1930, May 10, 1933, July 29, 1936; *Nation*, Dec. 31, 1936; *Newsweek*, Jan. 2, 1937; *Time*, Jan. 4, 1937; *Who's Who in America*, 1936-37; newspapers generally for Dec. 26 and 27, 1936, including esp. N. Y. dailies and Hearst press; *Editor & Publisher*, Jan. 2 and 9, 1937; clippings lent from the N. Y. Journal American files; E. Gauvreau, *My Last Million Readers* (1941).]

IRVING DILLIARD

**BRISTOL, MARK LAMBERT** (Apr. 17, 1868-May 13, 1939), naval officer and diplomat, was born in Glassboro, N. J., the son of Mark Lambert Bristol, a farmer, and Rachel Elizabeth (Bush) Bristol. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1887 and was in the *Texas* at the battle of Santiago during the Spanish-American War. Progressing through the grades of the navy, he specialized in ordnance. In 1913 he became a captain and was named director of naval aeronautics. In 1916 he assumed command of the armored cruiser *North Carolina*. In World War I his ship escorted transatlantic convoys until January 1918, when he was shifted to the battleship *Oklahoma* in the war zone. Promoted to temporary rear admiral in July, he moved to the United States Naval Base at Plymouth, England. In December he had additional duty as United States naval member of the Belgian Armistice Commission.

In January 1919, in response to a request from the State Department for a high-ranking officer and naval vessels to be stationed in the Near East to protect American interests, Admiral Bristol was ordered to Constantinople. The Ottoman Empire was then prostrate, in chaos, and about to be partitioned by the European Allies as agreed secretly among themselves. The Empire had severed diplomatic relations with the United States in April 1917, and American affairs were being handled by the Swedish legation, but the Admiral found that he could accomplish more by personal contact with Turkish officials. In August 1919, to clear his status and to give him diplomatic rank, he was appointed high commissioner, a title he retained until 1927. Affable and fluent, he was always available to help all Americans in the region. He stationed ships in outlying Turkish and Black Sea ports to provide the only transportation, mail, and radio services available to American officials, missionaries, and business men. Through this network he assisted materially in such humane activities

## Bristol

as the distribution of American relief supplies to starving Armenian and other minority groups in Asiatic Turkey in 1919 and 1920; in evacuating Americans and others from Russian Black Sea ports just before the defeat of the White Russians late in 1920; in distributing relief supplies to starving Russians in 1921 and 1922; and in evacuating refugees from Smyrna following the great fire of Sept. 13, 1922.

One of the first to recognize the significance of the Turkish Nationalist movement of Mustapha Kemal, Bristol warned the State Department as early as September 1920 that the Nationalists had the support of the vast majority of Turks. His policies, in turn, gained him the respect and confidence of the Nationalists. When the Lausanne Conference met, in November 1922, to negotiate a new peace treaty between the Allies and Turkey (the Nationalists having refused to accept the 1920 Treaty of Sèvres), Bristol was one of the three American "observers" present. He was considered pro-Turkish by the Allied representatives, however, and did not return when the conference reconvened in April. In addition to a general settlement, a treaty restoring normal diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey was concluded at Lausanne. It was opposed, however, in the Senate on the ground that the Kemal regime was allied with Russia. Becoming a political issue in the 1924 presidential campaign, the treaty was finally rejected in January 1927. Meanwhile Bristol continued to represent the United States in Turkey, conducting affairs on a near-normal basis. Formal diplomatic relations were ultimately resumed by an exchange of notes, and Bristol returned home in May 1927. His successful diplomatic mission was widely commended.

Shortly after returning from Turkey, Bristol was named commander-in-chief, United States Asiatic Fleet, with the rank of admiral, in which post he served the normal term of two years. Although China was then undergoing a nationalist revolution somewhat akin to that in Turkey, Bristol did not repeat his earlier success. Following duty on the navy's General Board in his permanent rank of rear admiral, he retired on May 1, 1932, and lived in Washington. He died in the Naval Hospital there from an acute cardiac failure three weeks after an operation and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery. On June 1, 1908, he had married Helen Beverly Moore of Mobile, Ala. They had no children.

Two destroyers have been named for Admiral Bristol, the first of which was lost in action

## Brooks

with a German submarine off Salerno, Italy, in October 1943.

[Who's Who in America, 1919-39; U. S. State Dept., Foreign Relations of the U. S., 1919-27; Report of the Secretary of the Navy, 1919-29; Current Hist., Feb. 1928; Mil. Affairs, Winter 1943; Navy Dept. records; N. Y. Times, 1919-27, passim, and May 14, 1939. There are letters by Bristol in the Hilary P. Jones, Jr., Papers in the Naval Hist. Foundation Deposit, Lib. of Cong.]

BERN ANDERSON

**BROOKS, JOHN GRAHAM** (July 19, 1846-Feb. 8, 1938), sociologist and reformer, was born in the farming town of Acworth, N. H., the second son and fourth of five children of Chapin Kidder Brooks, a merchant, and Pamela (Graham) Brooks. He was descended from Thomas Brooks, who emigrated from London in 1631 and settled in Watertown, Mass. During the Civil War young Brooks tried vainly to enlist as a drummer. Graduating in 1866 from Kimball Union Academy of Meriden, N. H., he spent a year at the University of Michigan Law School but then decided against a legal career. After two years at Oberlin College (1869-71) he entered the Harvard Divinity School to prepare for the Unitarian ministry, graduating with the degree of S.T.B. in 1875. Ordained in that same year, he served the First Religious Society in Roxbury, Mass., until 1882. Meanwhile he was preoccupied with understanding economic forces outside his pulpit.

As a divinity student Brooks had gone to Boston to hear the labor organizer George E. McNeill [q.v.] expound the significance of the eight-hour day. In 1878, along with his ministerial duties, he formed history and economics classes for workingmen. His marriage in 1880 to Mrs. Helen Lawrence (Appleton) Washburn solidified his reformist bent; a member of a famous Boston merchant family, already identified with abolition and feminism, she shared her husband's interest in social issues. From 1882 to 1885 Brooks attended the universities of Berlin, Jena, and Freiburg and observed labor groups in England, France, Germany, and Belgium. Returning to a pastorate in the shoe manufacturing town of Brockton, Mass., he again organized discussion classes for workers and employers and lectured at Harvard on socialism. In 1887 he addressed the American Social Science Association on "Labor Organizations, Their Political and Economic Service to Society." He left the ministry in 1891 and settled permanently in Cambridge, Mass., to devote his career to the analysis of labor-employer relationships. Thereafter, without reference to religion, Brooks applied New

## Brooks

England's humanitarian tradition to his defense of the rights of working men, women, and children.

For the next four decades he roved the country as a federal investigator of strikes and a popular lecturer. A practical crusader, he emphasized factual and human understanding and the possible enlargement of freedom and opportunity through such varied organizations as labor unions, trusts, cooperatives, college settlements, charities, and consumers' leagues. His first book, *Compulsory Insurance in Germany* (1893), a pioneer study for the United States Department of Labor, traced the growth of Germany's social security legislative program. Of wider immediate appeal, his second book, *The Social Unrest* (1903), recorded the diverse interests of American groups and described perceptively the growth of native socialism. But though some thought him radical, he himself rejected socialism, urging instead government control of monopolies, voluntary trade unions, and social security legislation. Without minimizing the bitterness of industrial antagonism, he was optimistic about its outcome, extending his faith to the new immigrants in *As Others See Us* (1908), an historical answer to foreign critics. In *American Syndicalism* (1913) he even explained fairly the native background of the I.W.W. movement, showing that its violence (which he disapproved) had earlier roots in the tactics of the Knights of Labor and of hostile capitalists and pointing out the group solidarity which the I.W.W. gave to those whom organized labor had previously ignored. His final book, *Labor's Challenge to the Social Order* (1920), stressed the necessity of accepting unskilled workers into the trade unions and the value of consumers' cooperatives.

Anticipating later sociologists, Brooks utilized personal interviews and first-hand observations of "the railway, the business office, and the field of battle." In retrospect, his voluminous explanations of specific labor controversies, so absorbing to his contemporaries, detract from the historical perspective he intended to convey. Yet Brooks's inquiring and sympathetic concern for employers and workers of different backgrounds and interests produced an authentic, discerning record of social attitudes in industrial America. At the peak of his career in the 1900's and 1910's, he was representative of a generation of progressive social scientists who advised statesmen, politicians, business men, labor organizers, and social workers.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Dulles:

I am attaching some biographic information on Admiral Bristol which may be of some help to you when you see Mr. Eldridge on Tuesday, 13 September.

AAB

12 Sept. 60

(DATE)

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